SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1890.

London Offices of THE SUN.
49 West Strand
All remmonications should be addressed to FRANK
M. WHITE, 450 Strand, London, W.

# The Church Union That Is Needed.

The subject of Church union is now under more than usually active discussion among Protestant theologians and religious writers But the unity talked of concerns only the Protestant Churches. The Roman Catholic Church is left out of consideration altogether.

Such Protestant union is looked upon by Prof. Baroos, the Presbyterian prophet, as one of the chief problems of our times. President McCosH of Princeton, the Presbyterian sage, sees "no prospect of a union of the various Churches at the present time,' but he is hopeful of their federation as a possible first step toward organle unity. The Churchman, speaking Yor the Episcopalians, from whom the overtures for union have come, is of a different mind. It regards federation as a substitute of no substantial value, for it would leave the divisions as they are and would not increase their sentimental harmony. Organic unity is what it craves and expects.

The obstacle to such unity is not differonce of opinion as to the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. All the orthodox Protestant Churches are in agreement as to the Trinity, the Atonement, and salvation by faith. The Thirty-nine Articles of the Anglican Church and the Westminster Confession, which forms the basis of the faith of Bantists and Congregationalists no less than of Presby terians, are both Calvinistic in tone. The articles of religion drawn up by WESLEY differ from Calvinism only in substituting free grace for special election, and falling from grace for the "perseverance of the saints," and laying stress on what they call Christian perfection. But the Presbyterians are now disposed to bring the Westminster Confession into general agreement with their views. The Rantists stand more by themselves, because of their rejection of infant baptism and contention that the rite of baptism must be confined to the converted on their personal confession of faith. In other respects they are strict Calvinists, and in Church government they are extreme Congregationalists.

It is this matter of Church government which constitutes the great obstacle to Church union. The Episcopalians insist on the "historical episcopate" as a prime essential; and necessarily so. They would be giving up their whole ecclesiastical organization if they did otherwise, and they contend that under it the rights presbyters and congregations are fully recognized and protected. The episcopate works well with them, and they hold It to be the Divine order, and consequently of equal adaptation to all bodies of Chris tians, and equally binding on all. They will not sacrifice it even to bring about Christian union, for in their view there can be no true union without it.

Thus projects for unity are always brought up standing. They are dashed to pieces against the rock of Church organization.

But how great an abuse of the term it is to speak of Christian union in fulfilment of the prayer of Jesus when it is proposed to exclude from the union the vast majority of Christians. There can be no real unity until they all come together, Catholics and Protestants, as one great family and brotherhood of faith. The union of the Protestants will be only an alliance against the Church of Rome, and the religious war will rage as flercely as ever. Meantime infidelity will have the advantage of making its battle against a divided force, though never before since the dawn of Christianity was there so much need for all the champions of faith to rally

around a common flag. The Church stands to-day face to face with the most dangerous fee it has ever encountered, and it needs all its strength for that contest. It cannot afford to waste ammunition in intestine warfare.

# The Democratic Issue in Pennsylvania.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania are not governed, as the Democrats of New York are to be hereafter, by the operation of any electoral law which sets Sept. 25 as the earliest and Oct. 10 as the latest day upon which a formal certificate of party nomination to a State office must be filed. They are stillable to adhere to the old-fashioned, convenient, and democratic method of choosing their delegates at the convenience of those who elect them, of holding their conventions when they please, and of seeking the suffrage of the voters without the intervention of a horde of notaries and endless red tape and certificates. The State has nothing to do with the identity of their candidates, or the method of their nomination. That is the people's business; and not until the people have spoken does the State act, and its action consists in formally installing those candidates whom the people have chosen. Such a plan is conducive to independence of thought and speech.

The good effects of these are seen in the contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor in progress between Mr. WALLACE on the one hand and Mr. Pattison on the other One of the delegates already elected to the Democratic Nominating Convention is ex-Auditor TEMPLE, who was elected Auditor as a Democrat some years ago against the Republican nomince. He represents the county of Greene, one of the strongest Demperatic countles in the State, which gives invariably a substantial majority against the Republicans: there indeed the Republicans are outnumbered by the Democrats in the proportion of about two to one. This has been the vote of Greene county at the

	Democratic.	Republican.
1670	3,710	1,100
1880		2,210
1684	4,710	2,260
Ibini.	4,110	2,373

As was to be expected in the representative of a strong Democratic county, Mr. TEMPLE IS a supporter of WALLACE, while Pattison's support comes chiefly from the Republican counties. Being interviewed in Harrisburg on Friday, he declared:

Democratic Greene is for William A Wallace for Governor. First, because her Democrats favor straight Damiscracy: second, because they want a states to fill the Executive chair; and flushly, because they be lieve that Wallace has a positive strength both as an or-ganizer and as a representative of the conservative busiaves futerests of the State, which would add greatly to the Democratis poli in November. I have noticed that it is claimed that Partices will get a great many kepubli can rotes. Democrats will find themselves deceived if they permit themselves to be governed by that kind of influence in making their nomination. On the other hand, Wattacr's strength is solid and lasting. He is a man of national reputation. When he was in the United states Senate he was made the active leader of the party in that body at the suggestion of men like Alian G. Thungan, Thomas F. Barann, and James B. Shuz. He has given the heat years of him life to the service of the Democratic party. It will not do to turn down such a man in order that some personal preference may be sub-served. I have travelled over the State a good deal, and I believe that Wattack will be nominated."

"It will not do to turn down such a man

be subserved." That is the issue in Pennsylvania, and a clearer, fairer, and more definite issue was never placed before a Democratic Nominating Convention in the Keystone State. Shall the Democracy stand firm to the faith and teachings of its founders, recognize and requite the services of its able and conspicuous members, and select as its standard bearer in every important contest some leader who embodies the views. represents the wishes, and is not ashamed of the fellowship of his party? That is the issue for which WILLIAM A. WALLACE stands. Shall the Democracy betray its principles and purposes, go outside of the ranks of these in sympathy with its aims, to choose a candidate at the instance and request of its opponents? That is the issue for which ROBERT E. PATTIBON stands. It is the difference between manhood politics and mongrel politics; and the determination | lish and German interests which might have reached by a body as important as the Democracy of Pennsylvania, numbering as do the Democrats of that State one-half a mil-

its influence upon the next national contest If the advantages are thrown away which naturally belong to the Democrats of Pennsylvania from the unsatisfactory national Administration of the Republicans, the irrepressible prominence of WANAMAKER, the arbitrary acts of Thomas Brackett Reed, the Republican double dealing upon the license question in that State, and the frauds, failures, and humbugs for which Republicar leaders in Pennsylvania are responsible, then the inspiration of encouragement in this year's contest would be lacking to Democrats in many other States, any one of which may have a political CLAUDE DUVAL of the BILL Scott pattern to dash its hopes

and destroy its prospects. If, on the other hand, the Democrats of Pennsylvania do not attempt again the disextrous experiment of Parrison in office in Harrisburg, but stand true to the claims of a candidate like WALLACE, the horizon of Democratic hopes will be much cleared, and the general enthusiasm of the party rank and file rekindled elsewhere. The result of the battle between the forces of WALLACE and of Parrison is, therefore, a matter of primary and vital importance to Democrats in all the doubtful States. The practice of nominating Presidential candidates at the behest and demand of Republican States has been tried often, and always disastrougly by the Democratic party in the nation. To nominate a candidate for Governor at the wish of Republican counties in Pennsylvania, and against the protest of the Democratic countles which must be relied upon to furnish the majorities to elect him, would be a repetition of that blunder, which no good Democrat would wish to see made, and against which all good Democrats should lose no time in protesting.

#### France Left Out.

In the last nineteen years no incident has so strikingly exhibited the political isolation and helplessness of France as the agreement by which England and Germany have parcelled out between them the best part of Africa. France is the second naval power on earth; indeed, her armored fleet has been pronounced by some British naval authorities to be almost equal to that of their own country. Yet her claim to be considered in the division of the only great field remaining for colonization, is passed over with as much disdain as if her national decadence were as undisputed and irreparable as is that of Portugal or Holland. There is even a treaty in existence by which England bound herself not to restrict the independence of the Sultan of Zanzibar without the consent of France; yet, assured of the good will of Germany, the British Government has dealt with this treaty as if it were waste paper. leaving Frenchmen to gnash their teeth in impotent resentment. This is a melancholy ending of the dream

of colonial empire conceived by Colbert. and which at one period of the eighteenth century seemed not unlikely to be realized. Indeed, it may be said that never has France felt herself safe and strong at home without experiencing a revival of the imise to seek possessions beyond the seas. Scarcely had Napoleon L, recognizing his mability to cope with England on the ocean, ceded the Louisiana territory to the United States, than he hit upon a new scheme of procuring for France an empire in the New World by seating his brother JOSEPH on the throne of Spain. The restored Bourbons prolected that conquest of Algeria which was carried out under Louis Philippe. The reign of Napoleon III, was signalized by the occupation of Cochin China and the abortive attempt to convert Mexico into a French dependency. Even the third republic has had its visions of colonial aggrandizement. It has annexed the rice swamps of Tonquin, and has set up protectorates over Annam, Madagascar, and Tunis Conjointly with England, the French republic at one time exercised control over Egypt, an advantage which it might have retained to this day, had it not thought fit to leave its partner in the lurch after the rejection of the joint ultimatum by ARABI Pasha. One can hardly doubt that, had the former friendly association continued, instead of giving place to a jealous and acrimonious attitude on the part of France, the latter ountry, and not Germany, would have taken part with England in the division of East Africa. As it is a considerable fraction of the earth's surface is distributed without so much as saying to the French republic:

By your leave! What will aggravate the situation in the eyes of patriotic Frenchmen is the impossibility of making an effective protest, and the danger of doing anything to drive England further in the path that leads to cooperation with the triple alliance. It is quite possible, indeed, that the cabled report is well founded, and that in the first heat of indignation the French and Russlan Governments have decided to remonstrate against the establishment of a British protectorate over Zanzibar. The demonstration, however, will be futile. In reply Lord SALISBURY has only to recall Russia's repudiation of the clause in the treaty of Paris which forbade her to keep ships of war on the Black Sea; while he can remind France that the protectorate over Tunis was carried out in the teeth of capitulations previously entered into by other European nations with the Boy. The truth is that respect for treaties is rather what theologians call a counsel of perfection than a fact. The fundamental principle of international law is still couched in the formula, "they shall take who have the power, and they shall keep who can."

In the calculation of the chances of a great Continental war between the triple alliance on the one hand, and France and Russia on the other, the neutrality of England has aiways been taken for granted. It has been supposed that self-interest would impel her to assume such an attitude, since she would not only be able to enforce the rights of neutrals, but to profit by them immensely, absorbing in all likelihood the carrying trade of the whole world. In case England should take such a position, France, in the possible contingency of success upon the Rhine, could not only regain Alsace-Loraine, but

sessions. In such an event the Germans by their recent activity in East Africa would for France. If England, however, became a party to the triple alliance, the conquest of Impossible, to say nothing of the weight which British capital would throw into the scale of war. It would seem, in fact, entirely impracticable for France and Russia to make head against the central powers, if the latter were backed by English Ironclads and English money. To a Frenchman, therefore, who loves his country and looks forward with passionate engerness to its rehabilitation, the portation of East Africa between England and Germany is on two grounds a painful incident. It bears galling testimony to the actual impotence of France, and it tends to create a community of Enggrievous con-equences in the event of a Continental war.

lee Fields On the Planet Mars. lion voters, is a matter of grave importance to voters in other States, and not without Everybody must have noticed how Mers adorns the sky in these June evenings. The beautiful planet, in which so high a degree of interest has been awakened by SCHIAPA-HELLI's wonderful discoveries, can be seen just in the south between 9 and 10 o'clock. It appears in the constellation Scorpio semetimes of a rich yellow or orange color, and sometimes decidedly red. The various conditions of the atmosphere and the differences in the eyes of observers all have their part in determining the description of its color. Not far away among the stars that are now grouped about the planet of war is Antares, one of the first magnitude, whose name some think was given to it on account of its resemblance to Mere in color. To most eyes Antares will probably appear of a deeper and livelier red than Mars. It is interesting to observe how completely the planet eclipses in splendor so bright a star as Antares. It may also interest the reader to know that while the distance of Mars from the earth is now some fifty millions of miles, that of Antares is so great that astronomers have not succeeded in measuring it. They are only able to say that it cannot be less than fifty million times as far away as Mars is. There is nothing more certain than that if that red star which appears so faint by comparison with the ruddy planet, were suddenly brought up to the place that Mars occupies night would vanish in an incomparably grander sunrise than this terrestrial ball has ever witnessed. In truth, it is more than probable that in the flery blaze of the monster sun, thus brought so near, all flving things would be destroyed upon the earth. The oceans would boll away in vapor. and the very ground would smoke. Yet at its actual distance Antares appears to us to pale in the presence of the reflected light of a planet much smaller than the earth.

Some highly interesting and significant re sults have recently been obtained by photographing Mars. A series of photographs made in April by Mr. Wilson, and briefly de scribed by Prof. Pickering in the Sidereal Messenger, suggest the possibility that the southern temperate regions of Mars have ust experienced an irruption of polar ice no less remarkable than that which still adds the zest of danger to the navigation of our own North Atlantic. That our readers may know just what the observed phenomena are, we reproduce Prof. Pickering's description of the photographs:

"Seven views were taken April 8, between 22h, 56m and 7th, 4ths., Greenwich mean time. Seven more wer takes April to between 2th 20m, and 2th 30m. Thus the same face of the planet was presented in both cases. Distinct and identifiable spots and markings are well shown in all the pictures but in those taken on the latter date a considerable accession to shown to the white spot surrounding the south pole. It has been known for years that the size of these polar spots varied gradually from time to time, apparently diminishing in he summer and increasing in the winter of their re pective bemispheres. But I believe that this is the first inte that the precise date and approximate extent of one of these accessions has been observed. The area affected stretches from the terminator, which at this time was in longitude 70°, along parallel -90° to longitude 10°, thence to longitude 145°, latitude -45°; thence to the limb, which was in latitude -85° and the 120° meridian and thence back to the point of starting. It may thus extend also over an unknown area on what was at the time the invisible bemisphere of the planet.
The visible area included is surprisingly large, amounting to about 2,500,000 square miles, or somewhat less than the area of the United States. Being near the lim however, it is not as conspicuous as might at first sight

"On the morning of April 9 the area was faintly marked out as if pervaded by hars, or by small separated bodies too small and far apart, or too faint, to be recognized individually. But on April 10 the whole region was brilliant, fully equalling that surrounding the north pole. In the mean time a much smaller are n the limb, which on the 8th was very bright, had ither vanished or juined the main mass by moving eastwardly, considering Mars as a globe.

The date of these events corresponds to the end of the winter season on the southern hemisphere of Mars, what would be with us about the middle of February. 'As to what these observations mean might most naturally be explained by terrestrial analogies, but be that as it may, the facis are that these appearances are conspicuous upon each of the fourteen photographs, and so distinctly so that no one who had once seen them would heritate an instant in deciding on which day any particular plate was taken."

It is quite clear that the appearances presented in the photographs as described by Prof. Pickering might be produced by the drifting of vast ice fields from the southern polar regions of Mars in the direction of the equator. It seems practically impossible, however, that the drifting ice could cover so immense an area in the course of a single day, and a little reflection shows that it is not necessary to assume so rapid a spread of the ice. It will be observed that, as shown by the photograph taken on April 9, the region in question presented a hazy or perhaps motled appearance. The next day this had all changed to a brilliant white. The phenomenon of the first day may not improbably have been due to the presence of ice fields of great extent that had gradually accumulated under the influence of polar currents resembling the Labrador current that brings down our leebergs. The fogs and mists that commonly hang over large fields of fee that have drifted into warmer latitudes would assist in producing the hazy appearance recorded by the photograph. Then an inflow of warm moist air from the southward over the ice fields would suffice to account for the sudden blanching of the whole region the next day through the formation of a vast sized of cloud, such as not intrequently, under somewhat similar circumstances, covers extensive areas on the earth. It is well known that the upper surfaces of clouds reflect the sun hine as brilliantly as newfailen snow. It is a pity that photographs were not taken for several days in succession, in order that it might have been determined whether the white area underwent such changeous would indicate that clouds were a principal cause of the phenomenon. On looking at a map of Mars it will be seen that such a waterway as would be

needed to convey vast quantities of ice from the south point region into temperate latitudes exists on that planet just at the place where the strange phenomena described were observed. The drifting ice, if such there was, must have covered the larger part of what has been called the De Cotignez Sea, and extending thence toward the equator, passed through a broad strait into

the southern end of the De La Rue Ocean. showing the condition of things on the other in order that some personal preference may strip Germany of all her colonial pos- side of the planet, but it is probable that a maticians, and reformers. This section pro-

similar extension of the ice and cloud region | vides that "at least six days before an elecoccurred there also. There are four princihave merely been keeping the place warm | pal straits connecting the southern polar sea of Mars with the equatorial oceans; first, the broad waterway aiready mentioned, the German colonies by France would be and then the Zöllner Sea, the Newton Sea, and the Lambert Sea. By any of these passages, it would appear, the polar ice floes could make their way toward the equator.

If it could be proved that Mars has really just experienced an extraordinary visitation of ice in its oceans, the fact would not be without its weight in determining the question of extra-terrestrial influences in meteorology. The truth is, we are just beginning to discover the points of resemblance as well as of divergence among the various members of the solar system, and the many ways in which they are linked together. The planets can never again be regarded, as they have sometimes been, as mere globes of matter, furnishing by their motions beautiful practical problems for the mathematician, but possessing in themselves no closer interest for us. In place of the strange dreams of SWEDENBORG, the stately imaginings of Dr. Chalmers, or the fanciful notions of KEPLER and HUYGENS, about the inhabitants of the other planets, we are getting from day to day views of the actual condition of things on the surfaces of those globes which, puzzling as they often appear, nevertheless give us a substantial ground upon which to base opinions as to their fitness to be inhabited. Man's intellectual possessions and sympathics are widened by every discovery of this kind. He finds himself dwelling not merely on the crust of a planet, but in the centre of a family of worlds.

McKinley. The Hon, WILLIAM MCKINLEY has announced that he is ready to be a candidate for Congress ngain from his present district, although the able. Democratic mathematicians in the Ohio Legislature have made such alterations in it that they confidently expect it to give a Democratic majority of 2,500 or thereabouts next fall. Whether it was a wise Democratic policy to attempt to get rid of a Republican of national reputation by means of a gerrymander may be doubted. At any rate, t was a blessing for Major McKinley. The Ohio Democrats could not have done a greater service to his personal ambition. The next Congress will probably be Democratic, and as a leader on the floor of the House Major McKINLEY would be over

shadowed by the elephantine figure of Tom REED. In fact, there are several Republicans in the House who surpass the Buckeye statesman in the intellectual dexterity and readiness, the wit, the parliamentary knowledge, and the audacious temper neces sary for success in rough-and-tumble debate. To fall from the place of first man to that of third or fourth would be a galling experience. Major McKinley has been growing stendily in the estimation of his party. He must keep on adding to his repu tation if he is to be the Ohio candidate for President in 1892. Whether the Ohio Republican politicians are capable of giving loyal and sincere support to an Ohio candidate at a National Convention is still open to doubt Major McKinley's chance is to make himself so important a figure in the public eye that the politicians who would like to cut his throat will not dare to do so openly.

At present his programme seems attract ive. If he can make a good fight, however hopeless, for a seat in the next Congress and concentrate a good share of public at tention on himself as the chief representative of protection battling undismayed against a Democratic majority secured by a gerrymander, he can afford to be defeated. He might even prefer to be defeated. Defeat under such circumstances would make a sort of martyr of him. With his own popularity and the support which he would receive as the representative of the great protected interests, he would be likely to get a big vote. His prominence would be increased, and his enemies would find it difficult, if not impossible, to prevent his nomination for Governor in 1891. If he should get that nomination, the Ohio campaign of election of Gov. CAMPBELL would be taken to mean an Ohio Democratic candidate for President or Vice-President. The election of Major McKinley would of course be taken to mean an Ohio Republican candidate

for President. So the next two years promise to be active and exciting for the man with the Napoleonic cast of countenance. The task before him is no child's play. The Republican party in Ohio is in bad shape. FORAKER must be crushed before there is any room for a McKinley boom; and even with a verdiet of guilty on a charge of forgery hanging over him, FORAKER is a formidable person in Onio. He may be thoroughly discredited elsewhere, but, in his own State he seems to have a strong following. The old Republican machine, the powerful radical and blatant part of Ohio Republicanism, has not lost faith in him. Can Major McKinkey overcome the hostility of the Forakerites, and if he can, will SHERMAN and Fos-TER tolerate his hopes? He will have a hard row to hoe, but he has started in early, and up to date is doing well.

# A Rather Costly Luxury.

The officers charged with the conduct and supervision of this year's election in the city of Brooklyn have come forward with a computation of what it is going to cost under the new Electoral law.

Last year a Mayor of Brooklyn, District Attorney, Surrogate, Comptroller, Auditor, Coroners, State Senators, Assemblymen, Aldermen, and Supervisors were balloted for, and the public expenditure attending the election was \$90,875. This year the sum required of the Board of Estimate is \$353,706, four times as much. Of this increased sum, \$112,500 is needed for 300 new buildings for voting, \$12,870 for 402 polling places, \$18,000 for 2,412 booths, and \$2,010 for guard ratis.

There were in Brooklyn last year just onethird as many election districts as in New York. The growth of population since has probably been about the same in both cities and the provisions of the new law regarding additional polling places and the arrangements for voting in each are the same. If that be as, the scap-bax booths are going to east the people of New York city some \$54,000, the guard radis \$6,000, and the additional election officers \$31,000. The rent of new polling places will be \$10,000, and the salaries of persons employed in them \$10,000 more. This does not take into account the item of ticket printing for two million or one hundred and fifty milhon bailots, no one knows which, until the courts decide. It does not take into account the construction of booths for voting in the streets, which, it is thought by many persons who have made a study of the new law, will be necessary to conform to its provisions, as the ordinary polling places hitherto used will not be large enough for the sworn officials, the scap boxes and the other paraphernalia. Neither is any account taken of the cost rendered necessary Unfortunately, no photographs were taken | by section 10 of the new law, which appears to have been overlooked by jurists, mathe-

tion to fill any public office, the County Clerk of each county shall cause to be published in not less than two or more than four newspapers within the county a list of

all nominations to office certified him." This publication must contain the name, residence, and place of business of each candidate, together with a statement of the party which put him up. The County Clerk is to do this, keeping "In view the object of giving information." He is to select the daily papers, and to keep on publishing till every one knows who is in the field. The cost of notaries' fees alone under the new law will amount to enough this year to send all the girls in Vassar College around the world on a pleasure trip, to bring back those who don't get married on the way, and leave a balance over sufficient to start a monument in New York city and then leave it unfinished.

The blessings of electoral reform come high, but we must have them.

The New York Times now indulges its native leaning with small danger of let or hindrance. In your decreptitude, Jones, there is no longer any fun in whacking your shrivelled and irresponsive old hide. The rousing howl that rewarded chastisement of yore has fallen into the thin whine of impending dissolution and when you are kicked, you only emit disagreeable and offending noises. JONES, there is no more tun of any kind to be got out of you.

In a recent letter describing a trip down

the African west coast, the writer says that at a town on the Gold Coast he saw a one-armed negro and another with only one leg, both of whom, he was told, drew a very comfortable pension from the Dutch Government. If his stay had been prolonged he would probably have seen quite a number of these pensioners. It is almost forgotten now that as late as nineteen years ago Holland had large interests on the Gold Coast, which in 1871 she turned over to England. She had taken hundreds of her African subjects to the East Indies to serve in her army there. They made very good soldle s, and some of them enlisted again and again after their terms of service had expired. and only reven or eight worrs ago they were still going home in little squads, travelling at the cost of Holland; and all who had been disabled or bad served a certain number of years felt very comfortable, because they knew their names were on the Dutch rension rolls. So it happens that quite a sum of money from Holland still finds its way down to the Gold Coast every year to be distributed among the black voterans of the Dutch East Indies army.

We searcely need invite attention to th unpublished letters of Jeppenson Davis, which appear on another page of this day's paper, They are as important as they are interesting. and our readers will not overlook them.

## IS NEW YORK BADLY RULEDS Views of the Hon, Stephen A. Walker

From the Epoch. DEAR StR: I have time only to answer your first question, which, for the sake of variety. I will do by disputing the premise upon which it stands. This city of New York is not "wretchedly governed." The citizens of this town have a good form of government and it is well administered. They have a better Government than they deserve, for they are volatile-minded, excitable, and subject to hysteric spells, wherein they seem capable of reading, talking, and thinking of only one subsect, the cue for which is supplied by the morning papers at breakfast. A spell usually lasts about three weeks. The present one seems to relate to the Sheriff's office, a subject which has no relation to municipal government, and with which not one in five thousand of our people has anything whatever

thousand of our people has anything whatever to do. Those who pay their debts and who do not defraud their neighbors are not concerned with executions or arrests. Those who are creditors and in oke the law employ their own lawvers for this purpose, and have themselves to blame if they are defrauded.

The end of municipal government is to make health, life, and property secure. Its concern with morals depends upon its concern for good order, so it has to do with education on the one hand and with direct suppression of low vices on the other. It has to care for the sick, unable to care for themselves, the horelessly peor, and the demented for the same reason.

Where life is so secure, where property is so well guarred, where the laws of health are so rigidly enforced, where the laws of health are so rigidly enforced, where the same is so good and so free, hospitals so free, ment, so cleanly, and so open, and where all the is a groomplished at a rate of taxation so low, it is wrong to say that this city is wretched greater. ed at a rate of taxation so low, it is wrong to say that this city is wretchedly governed. It should be compared with other cities where men live, and not with the New Jerusa-lem. Where on saith in these great aggrega-tions of humanity all over the world in which vice, crime, disease, and ignorance are indigeus, are there more wholesome products of od laws, well administered, than in the city of New York?
Meanwhite I am opposed to pilfering in the
Sheriff's office of anywhere. Yourstruly,
April, 10, 1894.
STEPHEN A. WALKER,

#### Cleveland Trying to Smash Calvin S. Brice. From the Post Express,

Neither Mr. Cleveland nor his representatives ever e-liated to sacrifice a friend. This time it is Brice for hum the Perennial Candidate has no further use. In 1886 Mr. Cleveland thought a good deal of Brice and his nillions. It was at his suggestion that the railroad nagnate was elected Chairman of the committee, and Mr. Cleveland was very glad to have him spend theusands of dollars from his own pocket to carry on the Democratic campaign

But becoming convinced that Mr. Brice's affiliation rith the rationds—the fact that he is the head of innumerable corporations-would not tend to increase among the farmers of the West the popularity of any pelicy that he might advocate, Mr. Cleveland tic ingratitude now proposes to sick him out of the way

#### The Bermuda Cable and the Weather Reports. From the Boston Jorenal.

The Journal published last Monday a despatch stating that Fermula was to be connected with Haiffax by cable. Then weather reports can be received from those islands showing the state of the wave in that locality, and whether it is it rulat, or if there is anything to indicate that an obstruction has formed. If the are any indications of the latter, then a "sea turn" may be predicted for the northeastern coast of the country. This is a step in the right direction to enable weather fore asters to determine whether the ordinary weather or an "easterly turn" may be expected for the coast in this vicinity.

The greatest value of a reporting weather station in the Bermudus, however, is during the West Indian hur-ricane season, when the position and depth of this adjacent high larometer area determine whether the hig-ricans will deviate the Atlantic or Guif coasts of the country, ravage the in and country, or remain out at

There can be no better idea formed of the causes of weather changes than that they are trought about by disturbances in an ocean of air, having its curren waves and whir posis, the larger ones storms, and the smaller whirls tornadoes.

#### One of Many Good John. From the Chicago Herald. A New York newspaper that does good work all the

time for the people has been engaged of late in hog-manghter. Its hogs are human; and slaughter of them by Tax Sus consists in drawing attention so forcibly their gross deportment in public places that they are lisappearing from public view, at least for the time.

### High Art in the West. From the Carson Appeal.

Mollis Thompson, the agile young soutrette of the "A Pair of Jacks Company, is fairly astounding her and) ences by her work. Her somersault finish to her song and dance as the end of the first act is receiving curtain alls everywhere. The somersault is so neatly and minestly done that there can be no offence taken, and sur resette audience into a whiriwind of appliance.

# Not Only Murderous, but Improvident.

From the Mobile Engiater A census snumerator in Florida got into a quarrel with a neighbor whose house he was visiting for census sta-tistics, and stabled him to death with a knife. He must have felt very badly afterward when he reflected that is not only had committed a crime, but had also lost itee cents.

#### Waking Up. Greely is learning by experience." ' How does he show it !

"He predicts that there will be no snow along the Jursey coast during July and August."

# ABOUT 1,627,227 OF US.

# Or, Counting Little Brooklyn In. About

From a careful estimate, made no principally from the daily reports of the census enumerators, Supervisor Murray concluded restorday that New York's population is 1,627,227. are still twenty dietricts that have not been completely enumerated, but the Supervisor has received reports concerning them which justiff his estimating their population, too, The acual figures as to the population of the puble institutions have not been received, but calmlating upon the basis of recent reports asto these institutions, he has fixed their populaton at 20,000. The entire population will probably foot up more than the figures put down by Supervisor Murray, but he is sure that the pountation would be a good deal less can 1.700,000.

The returns in the twenty districts yet the heard from have been delayed by sicknessend failure to work on the part of the enumeraous. In some of the districts as many as four enumerators have been sent to do the cork that one was expected to do. The returnshave been sent on to Washington as fast as they came along and will be tabulated ther. No returns by districted will be made up here. Supervisor Murray expects to shut up shop next week, but on met what day be does not know yet. With 900,000 for Brooklyn, apopulation of over 2,500,000 is shown for me two cities.

# SUNDAY AT THE BARGE OF TOE.

#### It Won't Do to Close Up in the Summer, Sec. retary Windom Thinks.

Washington, June 21. Secretary Windom has written to Col. Weber, Superintendent of Immigration at New York, in regard to the closing of the Barge Office for bisiness on unday, whereby immigrants whe arrive on that day are required to remain on the vessel until the following day. The Secretary says:

until the following day. The Secretary says:

Whenever practicable public business should be simpoided on bundar, in order mit only a secure the product of bundary, in order mit only a secure the product of the secure that offers and employees my have need to rea. But as at present advised the duartment is of opinion that during the summer models to close the barge office on that day would result in too great discomfort and suffering in the part of arriving industriant. You state that on Mouday if developed that a number of passengers from the United Richard Richard and the season of the principal season of the t whether all the immigrant; which arrived in the is on sunday were , rought to the Barge Office for institution on the succeeding day.

Six steamships are due here to-day and the Bargo Office will be open.

## CRACKED THE CHURCH BAFE.

# The Trustees Say Crawford Agreed to

Make Restitution by Doing Odd Jobs,

The Rev. A. Walters, pastor of Zion A. M. E. hurch in Bleecker street, and the trustees of the church appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against Cornellus Crawford, a church member. It was clarged that on June 9 the church safe was robbed of \$103. committee appointed to investigate the theft accused Crawford, who, ther say, confessed, but urged in extenuation that for years he had done odd jobs about the church with-out compensation. He wanted the committee to credit him with what they thought his ser-vices had been worth, and promised to work off the remainder of the \$103. The committee agreed, and everything seemed to have been settled, but President I'hil Williams of the Board of Trustees wanted Crawford punished, and had him arrested. Justice Hogan com-mitted Crawford in default of \$500 ball for ex-amination.

Rates for Government Telegrams. WASHINGTON, June 21. - The Postmaster General has issued an order fixing the rates on Government telegrams for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1890. These rates are exactly the same as those of the present fiscal year. That is, on day messages, tea cents for body words, for not over 400 miles, and half a cent for each additional word. Fifteen cents for ten words between 400 and 1,000 miles, and for ten words between 400 and 1,000 miles, and three-quarters of a cent for each additional word. For a greater distance than 1,000 miles half a cent extra for each word added to the price of the message for between 400 and 1,000 miles. For night messages lifteen cents for twenty body words for all distances, and half a cent for each additional word. For signal service weather reports two and a half cents for each word sent over each circuit established by the Chief Signal Officer.

# Citizenship Refused to a Chinese,

READING, June 21.-In court here to-day Judge Endlich refused the application of Charles Ah Song, a Chinese, for naturalization papers. The Judge finds no warrant in law for making a Chinese an American citizen, no matter how respeciable or worthy he may be. On the contrary Judge Endich Ends that the framers of our laws never contemplated that a Chinese should be made a voter in this country.

### Foreign Notes of Real Interest. A lad of 15 has been found in Newcastle who is in

himself a divining rod. A description of him says: "He was first taken into the vicinity of several known was taken over an untried district and found several new veins, giving the exact bearings of one for a distance of three-quarters of a mile. A trial has since been made of this vein, which proves that the boy is correct, for the vein is both strong and promising. Taking held of the boy's right hand, walking our usual pace, suddenly we were arrested in our course by an electric current passing from his body through indue, making me feel as though I had touched an electric battery. This condition remained so long as we continued on the vein, but the moment we passed over it the boy's normal condi-tion returned. We tested the boy over and over again by returning and walking over the vein several times. and each time we touched the rein with the same effect M. des Houx, whose interview with Prince Bismarck was republished in The Sun recently, has been fero-cionaly attacked by French journals for having given a flattering picture of the tierman. He answers his critical in an open letter, which cencludes thus: "Will it strengthen us in the reward of the world to show con-stantly an impotent hatred and a petty sulkiness toward Germany: We have had our revenge. It consists therein that we have made good our losses, and have increased our national prosperity beyond any point it avarranched before the war. Our revenge to our army and our exposition. Let us keep our place in the unio of peace which we voluntarily joined and manks to which we have raised ourselves in twenty years to our present high position. Let us be true to this position and not indulge in wratched flings at our neighbor. Let us behave like a great nation conscious of its strength. None will think of trying to degrade us then from our rank among the first powers."

A royal progress in Japan is still observed with oldfashioned riger. When the Empress recently visited the city of Canka the following regulations were rub-lished "for the guidance of the people" "When her Majesty shall pass along no one must look at her from through cracks in doors or from any position in the Another marriage which has an interest for up a portion of their houses. If any body whites to see all those who knew Lord Suckville's family har Majesty he or she must sit down at the site of the oud by which her Majesty will pass. No sas must look at her Maresty without taking of his has neckcioth or turban or whatever else he may be rearring on or abou his head. Moreover, no one must be smoking while is or she s looking at her Malesty, pur must any one carf a stick or cane. Only women wearing foreign cloths will be permitted to retain their head covering. It though it may rain, no person will be a lowed to putup an umbrella while her Malesty may be passing. As ler Majesty passes no one must raise its voice nor gust any sound be heard, nor must the crowd close mand follow her carriage: for no noise must be made her Majesty reaches I meda Station there will be discharge of fifty fireworks."

#### In the Divorce Belt. " And where is your little brother, Ploude !"

Oh, we's been divorced."

Yes: matema's got him and papa's got me,"

Tyranny. "It's a confounded shame," said the museumman.

The day catchers came in here and scoops the dogaced boy, because he wasn't municied.

# Friendly Critteinm.

gealed into a successful moraue, but otherwise

Musician-There. That is tay latest composition. What do you think ! Cynicus-Weil, candidly, Thumper, my bo, if archi-ecture is frozen music that composition might be con-

# A Western Suspicion.

From the Kansas State Jours The clack silk shirts may not be worn to ave laundry gay set who make it what it is have disapseared quite as often, and reappeared with the most astonishing celerity. The spell of ninety in the shade" weather under which the metropolis grouned during the first week in June was supposed to have dispersed them

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Selety in New York has made as many

"let" appearances this year as if its mem-bos were all celebrated dancers or prime

donne. Ever since the last l'atriarche' ball,

ned the last dance at Sherry's, at the be-

ghning of Lent, the season has been pro-

for good and all, but the opening of the Madi

chimed at an end at least once a week, and the

son Square Garden on Monday night last brought them together again in a solid and brilliant phalanx which cellpsed any first night set seen at the Metropolitan Opera House. 1118 true there were no diamonds and no gleaming shoulders and arms, but the maidens and young matrons were never more beautiful than In their light summer costumes, and with the most fascinating little flower bonnets perched on their brown or flaxen locks. The hunting and racing contingent from Cedarhurst and Hempstead occupied seven boxes, and, as usual, made a good showing of pretty women and good-looking men. Mr. Ladenburg seemed be commander in chief of this detachment. and as it included Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mrs. Elliott Roosvelt, Mrs. Skiney Dillon, Mrs. O. W. Dird, Miss Bird, and Tom Howard, Frank Griswold, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Frederick Beach, it not only excited more attention than any other party at the Garden, but evidently was having the best kind of a time. Tuxedo was represented by Mr. an I Mrs. Pierra Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Breeze, and Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, while Mrs. Frank Lawrence, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Waterbury, Mrs. Fred Schenck, Mrs. Copper Howitt, Mrs. Francklyn, and Mrs. Henry Egleston reflected credit upon any place the may have halled from, so strikingly handsone did they look. Although the size and shoty ornamentation of the amphitheatre was sontwhat awe-inspiring at first, to say nothing of the dazzling appen ance of the ushers, w only needed whites and hoops to be strikfuly suggestive of circus riders, yet the utmost each and freedom prevailed among the audients. Mrs. Paran Stevens kept herself cool by cirplating freely from box to box, and, when the l of sitting, walked along the upper edge of the paranet, chatting with her friends and aud bly criticising the music and the ballet. The

deal of adverse criticism was heard or every side. That it was quite different from what every one expected was beyond doubt, as the Impression has gained ground that it was to be more in the nature of the Parisian coff chantant and less of a vast auditorium for the display of beauty and fashion. Already alterations are announced, and before another month passes the public at large will probably be catered to more than it was on the first night. With an interval of a few hours, devoted mainly to the changes of costume and gay gatherings in Delmonico's restaurant, almost the same people appeared in the boxes and on the club house plazza of the Sheepshand Bay Race Course to see the Suburban run. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs were conspicuous in one of the central boxes, and had all the could do to respond to the welcome that they received on every side. Mrs. Oelrichs was faultlessly costumed, and looked extremely well. In the other boxes society was divided up into groups of those who were in sympathy with owners of contesting horses, and out of pure good nature were staking their little all upon the horse that they hoped would win. The Belmont box was surrounded by a little court of Raceland's admirers and supporters. who, however, failed to bing success to the winner of a year ago. Mrs. Michael Herbert.

who has been seen but rarey in New York due.

ing the past year, had also a train of old-time

friends about her, and looked most charmingly

in her trim sporting cosume. But not the

prettiest woman on the course had it in her

power to attract even one single pair of mascu-

line eyes from the magnificent group of Apol-

los of the brute creation, is they rushed past

the grand stand, and, almost neck, and neck,

made their running as neatly and as swiftly as

less said about the music, perhaps, the bit-

ter; indeed, very little could be said, ha

not one person in fifty could hear

note of it. The ballet was more successful

and awakened much enthusiasm, especially

the flower piece, in which the dancers produje.

novel and beautiful effects of movement And

color. Take it for all in all, the new Gart n

was prenounced successful, although a good

if guided by human reason and discretion. Invitations are out from Mr. and Mrs. John Heckscher for the mirriage of th ter. Miss Emeline Hectscher, to Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., at All Saints' Memorial Chapet, Newport, on Tuesday, July 8, at 12% o'clock. An effort has been made to have the wedding as quiet as possibe, on account of recent mourning in the leckscher family; but the beauty and populasty of the bride will attract crowds of outsides to catch a glimpse of her in her bridal roles, and large family connections on both side make it difficult to limit the number of guess at the breakfast and reception. The ushes, among whom are Thomas Howard, Royal Phelps Carroll, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. will make their headquarters at Wakhurst, Mr. James Van Alen's beautiful plac. Marriages that are of much interest to New Yorkers are this year taking place at a log distance from home. The Atlantic cable had a busy day on Monday wafting congratulations and good wishes from friends of Its. Sands and Mr. Lewis Rutherford to the happy couple who were united on that day in he historic St. George's, Hanover square. The bride, who is an extremely pretty woman, and chie to the very tips of her fingers was, we are told, exquisitely gowned, and wee abonnet with a profusion of yellow roses. The cable neglects to mention whether any pivelty in trousers, coats, or neckties distingushed those members of the Knickerhoeir and other clubs who elect to take their nunial vows in England, whose misfortune it is thave their faces and figures caricatured by iideous woodcuts in the society columns of th daily press. The popular actress, Miss Mry Anderson, and Mr. Antonio Navarro have ato been made one during the last week at ne Brompton oratory, and if the fair bride boked half as lovely as she has often done on

he stage, when clad in bridal robes, she must

have made her young husband as proud as he

during his diplomatic service in Washington, is that of Miss Victoria Sackville-West to her cousin, Lionel Sackville-West, who is heir to the family estates at Sevenoaks. The marriage took place at Knole Park, and the bride. whose many graces and virtues made her so great a favorite in Washington, has, it is said, the brightest prospects for happiness and prosperity in her married life. There was much glittering and flashing of uniforms and gold lace at the marriage of Miss Caldwell and Baron Von Zedwitz in the chapel of Washington's new Roman Catholic University on Wednesday last. All the diplomats were there, and a majority of them in full diplomatic costume. The bridegroom was resplendent in the showy blue and silver of his Saxon regiment, while his prother was even more gorgeous in the blue and scarlet unitores of the Saxon bussars. The bride had the good taste to avoid jewels and flowers, and in a tolain, rich white satin gown, with little lace and lew adoruments, presented a very distinguished appearance. A very grand wedding in London was that of Lady Muriel Har, sister of the Hon, Alistair Hay, who is well known in new York society, and Count Alexander Manster. Among the Americans present were Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Cavendan Beatinck, Mrs. Naylor Leyland, and Miss Adole Grant. Miss Grant's present to the bride was a tôte-a-tote tea service in repouted silver, and Mrs. Navior Leviand, we are told, carried out me fancy for brilliant colors that she has recenily developed by appearing in a gown of wail-flawer red silk. Bon't risk anything with a stubborn ough when a safe remedy may be had in br. D. Layne's Expectorant wall-flower red, and "topied" by sore lungs and throats are speedily helpd by it.—446. I hat trimmed with blue auriculas. with porcelain blue aleeves, brocaded with wall-flower red, and " topped" by a red straw